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FINAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT FOR GRANT AFOSR-82-0329
SEPTEMBER 1 1982 - SEPT. (U) GEORGIA INST OF TECH
ATLANTA SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS S G DENKO MAY 84
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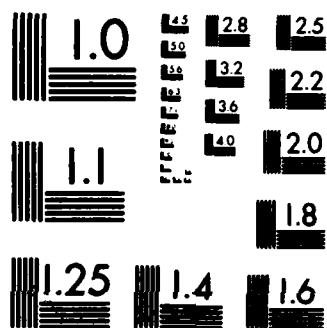
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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS	
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY		3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.	
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE			
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) AFOSR-TR- 84-0508	
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Georgia Institute of Technology	6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Air Force Office of Scientific Research	
6c. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) School of Mathematics Atlanta GA 30332		7b. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) Directorate of Mathematical & Information Sciences, Bolling AFB DC 20332	
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION AFOSR	8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) NM	9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AFOSR-82-0329	
8c. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) Bolling AFB DC 20332		10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NOS.	
		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. 61102F	PROJECT NO. 2304
		TASK NO. A3	WORK UNIT NO.
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) FINAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT, GRANT AFOSR-82-0329, SEPTEMBER 1, 1982 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1983.			
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Stephen G. Demko			
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Final	13b. TIME COVERED FROM 1/9/82 TO 30/9/83	14. DATE OF REPORT (Yr., Mo., Day) MAY 84	15. PAGE COUNT 3
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION			
17. COSATI CODES		18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)	
FIELD	GROUP	SUB GR.	
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) Research supported under this effort investigated some of the spectral and invertibility properties of band matrices. Spectral theory and classical approximation theory were used to give a new proof of the exponential decay of the entries of the inverses of band matrices. The problem of obtaining spectral information about a given matrix from its submatrices was studied. Another result obtained during the research effort was that for subspaces of the continuous functions on the unit interval that have B-spline like bases there is an interpolating projection whose norm depends only on the condition number of the basis.			
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS <input type="checkbox"/>		21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL CPT John P. Thomas, Jr.		22b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) 5026	22c. OFFICE SYMBOL

AD-A142 637

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FINAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT FOR AFOSR GRANT 82-0329

Investigations into the spectral and invertibility properties of band matrices and other classes of sparse matrices were carried out. Mathematical techniques used included methods from classical approximation theory, from the spectral theory of self-adjoint operators, and from the theory of Banach spaces. Computer experiments were used to help formulate problems and to search for counterexamples. The main scientific content will appear in five papers. Three of these have been submitted for publication and accompany this report. The other two will be forwarded to AFOSR on completion. We now give short summaries of each of these papers together with a discussion of other results and observations we made which, while not suitable for publication now, might be useful to the sponsor and other readers of this report.

1. Decay Rates for Inverses of Band Matrices (written with W.F. Moss and P.W. Smith), to appear in Mathematics of Computation, 1984.

Spectral theory and classical approximation theory are used to give a new proof of the exponential decay of the entries of the inverses of band matrices. The rate of decay is bounded in terms of the extrema of the spectrum of the absolute value of the matrix. The rate predicted can be attained in some cases. These results are then used to establish the exponential decay of the eigenvectors for a class of generalized eigenvalue problems, to establish exponential decay of inverses of certain sparse but non-banded matrices, and to prove exponential decay for the Moore-Penrose inverse of full rank banded rectangular matrices.

2. Spectral Inequalities for Principal Submatrices, submitted to Linear Algebra and Its Applications.

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The problem of obtaining spectral information about a given matrix from its submatrices is studied. Inequalities relating the extremal eigenvalues of Hermitian matrices to like quantities of certain principal submatrices are obtained. The spectral norm of a matrix is bounded in terms of the spectral norms of some of its principal submatrices. The Hausdorff distance between the numerical range of a matrix and the convex hull of the numerical ranges of certain of its principal submatrices is bounded.

3. On the Existence of Interpolating Projections onto Spline Spaces, submitted to Journal of Approximation Theory.

It is shown that for subspaces of the continuous functions on the unit interval that have B-spline like bases there is an interpolating projection whose norm depends on only the condition number of the basis. The relation between the norm of the projection and the condition number of the associated B-spline collocation matrix is exploited.

4. Condition Numbers of Rectangular Matrices and Bounds for Generalized Inverses, in preparation.

A notion of intrinsic condition number of a rectangular matrix is defined and shown to enjoy some properties of the classical condition number. For example, the relative distance to the set of all matrices of smaller rank is the reciprocal of the intrinsic condition number. The question of whether a matrix with a small intrinsic condition number must also have a generalized inverse of small norm is then studied. The answer turns out to be norm dependent. In particular, for the maximum norm the answer is "no" while for the sum norm the answer is "yes." These results are consequences of recent

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